cers by substituting reasonable salaries for the present system of fees and perquisites. The Sheriff, the County Clerk, the Register, &c., are now paid entirely too much, and care abould be taken to send no man to the Legislature who will not join in the effort to reduce their pay to decent limits, and to bring the excess back into the County Treas ury, where it properly belongs.

When Mr. Supervisor Bell was engaged in consummating the conspiracy for the appointment of none but Tammany Democratic Registrars, and the consequent stuffing of the ballot boxes at the approaching elections, he declared that he was there to "swindle the Republicans out of every Regis-"trar"-as the Tammany General Committee had directed; and, when he was called to order, answered-"By G-d, I hope you will go on all right."

In this spirit the Democratic party of New-York govern, and propose to govern, this unfortunate

In the list of Democratic registrars recently appointed with oaths and other indecent expressions, by Mesers. Bell and Purdy, after they had bought up Mr. Voorhis, we notice that several names of members of the police force are included. We state the fact in order that the Police Commissioners may investigate it and take the necessary action. The cese is one which plainly falls within the rule by which policemen are forbidden to belong to political clubs.

## THE LATEST NEWS

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

The contracts for overland transportation to our army in Utah fix prices for carrying only what may be ordered; therefore the expense of transporting lumber, provisions, &c., may be avoided in future if Congress should enact a law requiring contractors to furnish the products of Utah. As the war against Brigham Young has turned out to be what Mr. Hunter calls a war upon the Treasury, it is time that the useless expenditure of millions upon millions of dellars under that head should stop. Not alone are the regular allowances under contracts enormous but those under the discretionary power of the Executive will in the end reach a high figure. Of the latter class are allowances for detentions of trains, and for failure of Government to supply freights as stipulated. These with others too numerous to mention, have literally swamped the Treasury Had the Mormons been transported en masso to the States, the expenditures could not have been one half what they have already reached for keeping up a small military force among them.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859. The business of the United States Court of Claims is suspended, owing to the absence of Judge Loring, who is detained at home by sickness. Opinions are

ready to be delivered in all unfinished cases heretofore argued. There are perhaps fifty of them. Considerable interest is manifested in certain influen-Considerable interest is manifested it certain influential quarters concerning the law of the last session of Congress, fixing the Boston Post-Office to State street. An impression prevails that it will be repealed when Congress meets, and the State street party will require all their strength to austain the present location.

The Government is satisfied that the yacht Wanderer is the only vessel which has landed Africans on our coast, but with a view to prevent any farther violation of the law the most stringent efforts have been and will continue to be made to intercept any such cargoes destined for the United States.

goes destined for the United States.

The Secretary of War returned to Washington today with greatly improved health.

All the members of the Cabinet are now here.

The Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Smith,

entered upon the duties of his office to day.

The President will return to the city to morrow.

The Governor elect of Virginia, Mr. Letcher, is recovering from his protracted illness

## Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859. The election in this city passed off quietly to-day. It is stated that an arnoying mistake was made in the tickets of the People's party, the tickets folded for one part of the city being sent to another, and vice versa, and also that a large number of tickste were voted be-fore the mistake was discovered. The Assembly tick

ets thus polied out of the proper Districts will be lost. Scattering returns from Blair County show large Opposition gains over last year, when they carried the

county by 1,200 majority.

Dauphin County—Hammelstown gives 223 majority. Dauphia County elects the whole Opposition ticket. Norristown Borough, Montgomery County, gives 240 Opposition majority.

PHILADELPHIA-Mid 1 5t. The scattering returns received render it e ent that Mr. Mann, the Opposition candidate for District-Attorney, is elected by over 2,000 majority. The Opposition have also elected one State Senator, if not two. The Opposition party are now parading the streets, with music, banners, &c., loudly cheering.

Snyder County gives 500 Opposition majority. Montour County gives 350 Democratic majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859. The Opposition gain a Senator in this city. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12-1 s. m.

Mr. Mann, Opposition for District Attorney, has majority of 3,500, and the State ticket about 2,500. Smith and Cornel, Opposition, are both elected to the Senate. The representatives are probably unchanged.

Wayne County-Democratic majority, 600. Carbon County-Small Democratic majority. Northampton County-About 1,300 Democratic ma-

jority-a gain of 500. Westmoreland County-Greensborough, Latrobe and three other townships give the Democratic State candidates 164 majority.

Erie City gives Laird, Anti-Lecompton, for Assembly, 221 mejority. It also gives Cochran 35 mejority,

and Keim 5. The vote is light. PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859. The election here passed off quietly. The vote is

small, about two-thirds of the average. About 30 districts heard frem indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by about 3,000 majority. The Republican candidates on the county ticket are also elected by a smaller majority.

Lancaster County-Opposition majority for the State ticket, 3,000. Montgomery County-Democratic State ticket 1,200

majority. The vote is light. Mifflin County is close, but the Democratic ticket

has 50 majority.

LANCASTER, Tuesday, Oct 11, 1859. The People's State Ticket has 302 majority in the city. The vote is lighter than for many years past. President Buchanan left Whoatland for Washington

this evening. YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859. Mr. Cechran, the people's candidate for Auditor-General, has a majority in this borough of 300-a gain of 90 for the People's party over last Fall, when the

Democratic majority in the county was 587. Berks County-The whole Democratic County

Ticket is elected. Monroe County-1 200 Democratic majority.

Northampton County-1,400 Democratic msj rity. Calon County-150 Democratic majority. Chester County-Partial returns give 900 Opp

tion majority.

Ohio Election. CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

Scattering returns from the Reserve countles show Republican gains, and a fuller vote everywhere than last vent.

Large Democratic gains are reported in Cincinnati,

The Republican gain in this city is considerably over Chase's vote. CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Oct. 12-1 a. m. Further returns indicate the success of the Repub lican State ticket, and a probable majority in the Leg-

Hamilton County is probably Democratic.

Delaware County-Delaware and five townships give a Republican majority of 300 -a slight gain. Hamilton County-The whole Democratic ticket is

elected by about 1,000 majority. Partial returns from Fayette County give the Republican State ticket 58 majority, and the five townships yet to hear from will probably swell it to 325.

Indiana Election.

Indiana Election.

Indiana Election.

Indiana Folis, Tuesday, Oct. II, 1859.

The Republican ticket in this county has 350 majority. There is nothing definite from elsewhere.

Indianarolis—Midnight.

The entire Republican ticket of this county is elected by an average majority of 300 to 500.

One precinct in Hendrick County gives the Republican ticket over 300 majority.

Marion County—Full returns from this county show average Republican majorities of from 420 to 900.

average Republican majorities of from 420 to 90

Georgia Election.
AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.
Brown's majority for Governor of Georgia is 20,000.

Savannah Election. SAVANNAH Monday, Oct. 10, 1859.
The Reform Democratic ticket is elected. Mr. Ar-rold, for Mayor, has a majority of 260.

Newark Election. Newark Election.

Newark Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

The returns come in slowly, but the probability is that Moses Bigelow, Democrat, is elected Mayor by a small majority. The Opposition carry the remainder of the ticket, and will have a majority of the Board of

Aldermen.
In the Eleventh Ward Daniel Dood, Opposition, for Mayor, bas 31 majority, and James E. Bathgate, Opposition, for Alderman, has 33 majority—an Opposition

NEWARK, N. J., Thesday, Oct. 12—1:30 a. M, The returns are not all in yet, but enough are re-eived to show that Bigelow, Democrat, is elected by The Democratic city ticket is also doubtless elected y about 200 majority. The Common Council will probably be a tie.

New-Hampshire Democratic Con-

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859

The Democratic State Convention held here to day, was quite folly attended. The bellot for candidate for Governor resulted as follows: Asa B. Cate of North field 122; J. S. Cheney of Manchester, 99; scattering, 4. Mr. Cate's nomination was made unanimous. The Convention did not act upon the question of delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Senatorial Nomination.

Geneva, N. Y., Tue-day, Oct 11, 1859.

At the Democratic Senatorial Convention held here to-day, for the XXVIth District, Gen. Charles B. Stuart of Geneva, was unanimously nominated. The Yellow Fever.

CHARLESTON Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

The Courier's special New-Orleans correspondent says the yellow fever is increasing at Houston, but there are no cases at Galveston. There were nine cases in the hospitals of New-Orleans last week.

From Mexico. NEW ORLEASS, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

Advices from Mexico state that Miramon is preparing for a vigorous campaign, and threatens the port of Alvarado. Alvarez has received munitions from

The Fillibusters ... Texas News. NEW-ORLEANS, Toesday, Oct. 11, 1839.

It is reported that Collector Hatch has discovered a secret receptacle in the hold of the steamship Philadelphia, containing boxes of murkets, which it is supposed are to be shipped at New-York.

The Austin Gazette says that the Comanches and other tribes of Indiana are planning a grand excedition.

other tribes of Indians are planning a grand expedition against the northern frontier of Texas.

Gen Twiggs has asked to be relieved from the command of the Military Department of Texas.

The Episcopal Convention.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Oct 11, 1859.

In the Episcopal Convention to day there was a long debate on the amendment to Article 3 of the Constitution, after which the whole subject was tabled. Nothing else of importance was done.

National Horse Exhibition.

The second National Exhibition of norses commenced here to day, and will continue all the week. Flora Temple, Princess, Ike Cook, Harvest, Andy, and Magna Charta are here. The display is fine and the attendance large. Complete success is anticipated.

From Boston.

Boston. Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

The opening day of the National Horse Fair was inaugurated by a trot the afternoon; mile heats, best three in five, for a premium of \$750, between Miller's Dameel of New-York, and Pilot of Boston. Live Oak

Dameel of New-York, and Pilot of Boston Live Oak of Canada was drawn out, not being in condition. Pilot wen the first heat in 2:32; the second heat was a dead ore, time, 2:31. Miller's Dameel won the third in 2:32; and the fourth in 2:31. Pilot was then drawn out. The attendance was good.

To-morrow the race between Ethan Allen, Columbus and Live Oak takes place for a premium of \$1,300.

The big Catharine, Rogers, from Eastport for New-York, struck on Handkerchief Shoal at 4 p. m. on the 8th. She got off at 8 p m. on the same day, after throwing everboard her deck load. She was taken into Monomoy harber on the 10th.

throwing overboard her deck load. She was taken into Monomoy harbor on the 10th.

The six story brick building in Merrimae street, opposite the Maine Railroad Depot, occupied by W. R. Cadnes, mahogany dealer, was marly destroyed by fire late last night. A large quantity of mahogany and rosewood was burned. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. Insured.

60. Insured. The Scullers' Race for the Championship of America

The Scullers' Race for the Championship of America comes off on Charles River on the 19th; two champion fiags and \$200 in gold for the first prize, \$100 for the second prize, and \$50 for the third prize. All the champions of New York, Newburgh, and Boston have entered—Stephen Roberts of New York, Isaac Wood of Newburgh, R. M. Pratt, Amos F Learned, C. F. Schiumen and F. J. Sperrow are Judges. The race will decide who is champion of America, and was projected by the merchants and business men of this city. Entrances must be made by the 14th inst.

In Dover, N. H., on Saturday night, D. J. Farrar forcibly abouted his daughter, about six years of age, from her mother, with whom the child was living by order of the Court, the parties having been divorced. Mr. Farrar was armed with a pistol, and secaped in a carriage. Since the divorce he has resided in New-York. A reward of \$400 is offered for his areat.

carriage. Since the divorce he has resided in York. A reward of \$100 is offered for his arrest.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:
Capital Stock. \$35,926,767 Due to other B'ks. \$7,018,766
Leans and Disc'ts. \$8,081,000 Deposits. 19,635,400,175
7,420,175 
 Goans and Disc'ts
 58,081,000 | Deposits
 19,635,900 | Specie
 7,420,173

 Due from other B'ks
 7,975,000 | Troubation
 7,420,173

Base Ball.

Worklester Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1859.
A match of base ball between the champion Clubs of Massachusetts, for a purse of \$500, was commenced on the Agricultural Grounds in this city to-day. The playing was winessed by delegations from many of the Clubs throughout the State, and by the citizens are really to the runder of 5 (90). The playing cored generally, to the number of 5,000. The playing closed at 5 o'clock this evening, to be resumed again to mor-row morning. The game thus far stands as follows: Excelsions of Upton, 67; Union of Medway, 33.

A GOOD WHEAT CROP.-It is stated that John Brown of Wheatland, Monroe County, N. Y., produced this year 1,400 bushels of good wheat from 63 acres, averaging say 23 bushels per acre.

The St. Louis Express says that an immense drove of squirrels made their appearance ten days ago on the Meramac, where they crossed the Mississippi. The citizens turned out and killed them by hundreds. The chizes tuned out and added the building the Every tree and bush swarmed with them until night, when they all disappeared, and have not been heard of since. Old French settlers predict a very severe Winter, as it was noticed in 1834 and 1832 that im mease droves of squirrels suddenly made their appearance, followed by intensely severe weather.

It is stated that the Masonie fraternity contemplate the raising of a fund of \$100,000, a portion of which is to be devoted to the building of a Masonic temple at the reat of the Federal Government, and the revenue to be derived from it to be applied to the purpose of

establishing a house for the support and education of the orphan children of deceased Masons.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

\$500,000 in Treasure.

The steamship North Star, Capt. A. G. Jones, from Aspinwall Oct. 4 at 4 p. m., arrived at this port at about 2 o'clock this morning. The steamship Star of the West left on the 3d at 7 p. m. Oct. 7, at 2 p m., made the Island of Insgua; saw the American dag at half-mast on the Consul's flag-staff; also, saw a bark ashers on the South-West Point, belged, with fore and main maste gone, and wreckers alongside. Experienced moderate weather during the first part of the passage, but during the latter part had heavy gales from the northward, with heavy sea.

The North Star brings 700 passengers, and \$500,000

The passengers by this ship landed at Aspinwall four days and six hours ahead of the Mail line, and came through from San Francisco in twenty-one days and a half.

We are indebted to the Purser of the North Star for the prompt delivery of letters and papers.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. From Our Own Correspondent.
PANAMA, Oct. 4, 1859.

Having sent by the United States Mail steamship, Star of the West, which sailed yesterday, the full de tails of the fortnight's news, I avail myself of the departure of the North Star (which may probably arrive first) to furnish you with a short summary of the principal items.

SOUTH PACIFIC.-We have advices from Chili to Aug. 31. Symptoms of revolution had again manifested themselves, and the President demanded from Congress a continuance of the extraordinary power be at present enjoys, which was granted. Sr. Bello, Secretary of the Chilean Legation in Paris, has been appointed Minister to Washington, for the purpose o arranging the questions pending between the two Governments. A Company has been formed to explore the desert of Atacama for its mineral wealth, and great results are anticipated. Business in Valparaiso is steady, many articles of American export are scarce and in demand. There had been no arrivals of American vessels during the fortnight. The ships Memnon, and Queen of the Seas, were chartered to load ores for England at £3 # £3 5, if to a port on the Continent Freights were edvancing, owing to the

Scanty available tunnage on the coast.

Bolivia.—The return of the Bolivian Minister from Lima, has caused the Peruvian Plenipotentiary to suspend relations with the Government and withdraw from Sucre, the capital of La Paz. The Government was about to increase the army and move all the forces. from Sucre, the capital of La Paz. The Government was about to increase the army and move all the forces to the Peruvian frontier. Congress has been indefinitely adjourned. The treasury is empty and the army and civil service is three or four months in arrear of pay. Ex Presidents Belzu and Cordoba still threaten to disturbe the peace of the country. A new Ministry has been formed. Business is very duil. The Pacific Sceam Navigation Company have received a salary of \$1,000 a year, for three years, in consideration of perferming certain postal and other services.

Pres. From Callso we have revices to Sept. 12.

Permit g certain postal and other services.

PERU.—From Callao we have advices to Sept. 12.

President Cadilla was about to proceed to the north on the 15th, for the purpose of carrying on the war against Equador with more vigor; two transports were fitting out in Callao Bay for this service. In the ecuthern provinces there was a temporary ball in revolution. Ex President Echéuiqui and Dr. Ureta, were on the Boliyana frontier. on the Bolivian frontier. A number of serious affrays had taken place on board American ships at Caliao and the Cherichas. Guano freights are salvancing, and a number of vessels have been chartered at \$15. Large beds of coal are reported to have been discoving a pair.

Large beds of coal are reported to have been discovered near Paita.

Ecuanor—We have no news direct of from this republic, as the steamer did not touch at Guayaquil on he upward trip. By way of Callao we learn that the Ecuadoman Generals were still at loggerheses among themselves, and that the entire Peruvian fleet was blockading Guayaquil.

The ISTHINGS—The Legislature is still in session. The law regulating the mode of working the Indian graves of Chiriqui has been modified, and though still very unfavorable to the diggers, is much better than when first passed. The proceedings of the Legislature, with the above exception, have been entirely of a local character. Tom Edwards, a noted character, well known on the

Tem Edwards, a noted character, well khown on the Pacific coast for the last six or seven years, has been convicted of participation in a robbery at Aspinwall, in 1855, and sentenced to six years in the chain-gaog. All the residents on the Isthmus are rejoiced at his having met his deserts.

H. M. sloop-of-war Cyclops, from Mazatlan, arrived here on the 24th ult. with \$1,800,000 in specie, for England. She sails in a few days for San Joré de Gustemsla. The Saracac also sails from here in a few days for San Juan del Sur, doubtless for the purpose of protecting the Johnson mail. She returns here by the 24th. No late advices have been reserved here from the other vessels of the American squadron.

From the Chriqui gold diggings we are without

From the Chiriqui gold diggings we are without news, asthere have been no arrivals from there during the fortnight. The weather here is very good for this

season of the year, and we have no sickness.

The last mail from Bogota did not reach here in due course, we are without news except from Carthagence where the revolutionary party (Liberals) were gaining

From The Panama Star and Herald, Sept. 30.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bolivia, Capt. Sivell, arrived at this port from the South Coast yesterday moroing, the 20th inst., brieging 25 passengers, and \$564,794 87 in treasure.

Chill.—Events have taken place during the past fortnight which show that the revolutionary spirit is not yet quenched in the Republic. On the 19th of August an attempt was made at the artillery barrack of Santiago, by a sergeant and a few men, who selzed the chicer of the guard, libersted the prisoners, and endeavored to induce the seldiers to mutny. The attempt was unsuccessful, and an attack on the sergeant's party then fied; nine were shortly after captured, The party then fied; nine were shortly after captured. party being made, their ringleader was shot dead.
The party then fled; nine were shortly after captured,
and two soldiers who had taken part in the mutiay
were shot on the following day.

This movement, in itself inconsiderable, would

scarcely have deserved notice, did not other events, happening almost simultaneously in different parts of the Republic, show that the spirit of revolution, if not strong is at least widely spread over the country. A revoit has been discovered in Constitution, an insur-rection of prisoners in one of the Southern provinces has taken place, and attempt was made to seize the of the Copiago Rairoad at Pabellon. In view of this unsettled state of affairs, the President has asked from Congress an extension to the 1st of November, 1869, the extraordinary powers he at present holds, and after some discussion it has been granted. This measure is, of course, spoken of very

The Mercurio remarks:

"This determination may seem alarming at first sight, sirce it may be supposed that fears of some dis-turbance are entertained; but we believe it only a providential and preventive measure. Political enmities undoubtedly exist, and Government wishes to en-joy the exercise of greater power in order to intimidate those who would disturb public order."

The Commercio remarks:
"This amount of power was required by Government not only to insure public order, the disturbance of which is threatened, but also in order to carry on the campaign sgainst the Indiana next spring.

It is proposed to establish two new Provinces, one in s proposed to establiss two new Provinces, one in outh called Arauco, and the other in the North to

be called Ovalle.

A change of ministry is spoken of after the termina-tion of the session of Congress. Gen. Vidaurri Leal is to be appointed Intendente of Valparaiso.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859. The Overland Mail of the 19th ult. arrived in this city last evening. The San Francisco papers of that day give a long account of the funeral of Senator Broderick, which

took place on the afternoon of the 18th. The remains were followed to the grave by about 3,000 persons on foot, forming, with the long line of carriages, the largest and most impressive procession ever witnessed in San Francisco. The streets were densely thronged, and the buildings along the line of the procession all draped in mourning. A funeral oration was delivered over the remains by Col. E. D.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, O t. 10, 1850. Advices from California, by the Tehu interport route, represent the mixing news as favorable.

The Americans were preparing for a permanent occupation of the keland of San Juan.

SYSTEMATIC BALLOONING. INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. JOHN

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna. Sin: The very frequent questions put to me con corning aerial pavigation, its difficulties, its perils, its futility, &c., are the reasons for my making this communication. From my earliest manhood, and for twenty-four years, my time has been devoted to the profession and practice of ballooning; and that amount of experience would certainly develop to any ordi-DATY mind a rational concention of its merits. When a man sees the same results ninety-nine times out of one hundred experimental investigations, he will logically infer that the results are the rule, and the ex ception the accident. Well, this ratio holds good both to the great eastward current as well as to the safety of ballooning. Out of 113 ascents in which I reached an altitude of three miles, the balloon sailed to the east 112 times. In the exception she remained nearly stationary-landed three miles west of the point of ascersion. Out of 234 clear aerial voyages, and 219 topical ascensions, I met with two slight accidents, and the lose of two balloons by their getting away from me. Both of the accidents occurred in my novitiate-one, being dashed against a house when startirg: the other by having the escaping gas from the balloon, when descended, ignited by a candle, and causing an explosion. The loss of the two balloons was caused by being caught—ones in a whirlwind, the other in a juniper bog in the State of Maine. The latter catastrophe occurred from my mistake, a: a

great hight, in taking the juniper boge for prairies. This ought to be a decisive argument in favor of the safety of ballooning in proper hands. It cetainly is to its workings in experienced hands. You would surely not expect a safe and very prosperous voyage in a ship bound from New-York to San Francisco, she were officered by a captain who had only one year's experience in pavigation in an oveter-boat. Even this comparison tells favorably to ballooning, so

far as its intrinsic perils are in question. If I had not determined to put at rest this mooted question of ballooping safely and systematically across the oceans and around the globe at my own expense, I would write you a long treatise of its details, giving such incontrovertible scientific sustenance as to leave no doubt of its results, and thereby receive that aid which would enable me to make an outfit which would insure a degree of comfort and certainty very desirable to an enterprise that has created so much misgiving: but as that would be to me more tedious. and perplexing, and embarrassing, than it is to put my own means and energy to its consummation, though the outfit will not be as complete as I would like to make it if I had a few thousand dollars more to expend, you will excuse me from meeting in a newspaper article more than the main stumblingblocks in the way of the public confidence to its

results. Of the St. Louis trip, wherein over a thousand miles were traversed in mineteen hours, I have little to say. It only showed that space can be traversed with great rapidity over a great distance by the use of balleons.

Another stumbling block has arisen in the public mind by the late trip of Messrs. LaMountain and Haddock. I have read Mr. Hacdock's narrative with much interest and care. It seems to me strange that a person so well-qualified in scientific observations as Mr. Haddock appears to be in his thermometrical notings, (inasmuch as those notings must have been made with a very sensitive iestrument to show such long ranges in such short increments of time, i. e. 14 in six minutes), should not have used that intelligence in the first landing, which was made an hour after he 'put up" his " note book, pencil and watch, and settled down in the basket, as much at home as though at his post in The Reformer office;" that landing being made near where they heard " a locamotive whistle, and occasionally could hear wagons rumbling along the ground or over a bridge, while the dogs kept up an almost ceaseless seronade, as if corscious there was something in the sky monstrous and unusual."

Here certainly was a better place to come down, though it were in the woods, than to proceed into a more inhospitable country. Mr. Haddock must be well enough acquainted with the nature of the region into which they were going. Instead of coming down here, as prudent aeronants should have done, he says

"We sailed along, contented and chatty, until about balf past seven, when we distinctly saw lights, and heard the roaring of a mighty waterfall. We descended into a valley near a very high mountain, but as the place appeared rather forbidding, we concluded to go

Over with 30 pounds of ballast, and skyward we sailed." This was sheer recklessness, we cannot count it stupidity, and this must not be turned to an account of the " perils of ballooning."

Mr. Haddock says: this time so friendly light or 'deep-mouthed watch'degs' heavy bay greeted us. We were over a dense wilderness, and settled down over a small lake. We had our life preservers ready for use, but got up again by throwing over all our ballast except about 18 pounds. Mr. La Mountain now said it was folly and pounds. Mr. La Mountain now said it was folly and madness to stay up any lorger; that we were over a great wil'erness, and the soner we descended the better. We concluded to settle down by the side of a tree, tie up, and wait until morning. In a moment we were near the earth, and as we fell I grasped the extreme top of a tall spruce, which stopped her descent, and we were soon fastened to it by the large drag-rope. The touch of that spruce sent a thrill of discomfort to my heart, for I knew that its kind did not grow in any well-settled nor any warm country."

Now, without wishing to detract one single lots of fame from this remarkable adventure, por intentionally to disparage the consummate skill described in the last quotation, I must confess that it puts all my ability and experience hors du combat. The ease and composure of this landing, by leisurely settling "down by the side of a tree, tie up, and wait till morning," when the ballon was rushing along at the rate of over a mile per minute," is a feat in aeronautics that very much surpasses any claim that I could make for its control and safety. He says: "In a moment we were near the earth, and as we fell I grasped the ex reme top of a tall tree, which stopped her de-

Taking all this pow for sober truth, why should this remarkable trip disparage the foreshadowed uses of balloens? It only proves that the aeronants were either reckless, or inconsiderate, or very ignorant of the geography of their country, and the hardships they endured should not be laid to the intrinsic perils of ballooning. Their track being northward, does not disprove the existence of the great Eastern current. They sailed in the equipoctial gale, and were at no time, or no length of time, in the upper current. They made no baremetrical notings-the only trustworthy way of telling hight. The whole trip, as described by Mr. Haddock, goes to prove more for what I claim in the uses of ballooning than it does against it.

There is no new thing under the sun of the present day that is more abused than this noble art. The press in general is down upon it with an unbelief in its utility. They have reason, I know, but that reason is too much based upon the absurd stories told by antiedged aeronauts, and the inflated promises by the

Experience and science are the products of long and laborious years. Those who have that only to rely on have never yet made much progress in causing the world to believe in any new thing invested with great resources. The "experimentum crneis" is the only proof the world will take in such things. That proof is rapidly forthcoming, and until it is made the world may wag on and laugh at the idea, and when it shall have been made, say, "Well, we always believed "balloons would be turned to good account some of these days." There is a vast amount of erroneous opision abroad

in the general public mind upon this important subject; and it would afford me much gratification to keep that mind fully instructed in the true merits and progress of the art, but that would not be an easy task. Nine years ago I published a practical work on the subject,

under the belief that it would facilitate its perfection, and it is that work which has given rise to the present spirit of ballooning; and I have every reason to hope that this very spirit is the precursor of the artist's perfection. So soon as the novelty of the thing shall have passed over, the aerosauts will be compelled to do something more than stoply to hang by the bottom of an air-bag as it ascends upon the clastic body of the atmosphere, in order to establish a

reputation in their line of profession. What ballooping is most in need of at the present time is scientific knowledge in its practice-a knowl edge of the density, nature, and elastic properties of the atmosphere and the gases-of the means and appliances in the construction of machinery to be used in the navigation of the air—of the bountiful currents, counter-currents, and waves of the great atmospheric ocean. There is not a more extended and magnificent field of exploration within the reach of man than that

of aerial navigation.

I must close my letter, and will only ask for a little more time-time to enable the plans already matured to be put into operation, to call from the press somethirg more palatable than the present hopeless fore JOHN WISE. bodings of an undeveloped art. Lancaster, October, 1859

FRENCH EXILES AND THE AMNESTY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: The undersigned French exiles, being desi

rous to enjoy the right granted to all freemen, to live and travel within the French Empire, have thought to avail themselves of the Decree of Amnesty, pubished in the Moniteur of the 16th of August, To this end two of them called on the French Consul General in this City, to ascertain when, and with what means, they could embark for their long-wishedfor return to their native country, and to know whether the French Government had given proper instructions to the Consular Agents in this respe They received at first an evasive answer from the Consul, but afterward he declared that no orders in this respect had been received by him, but that he ex-pected to receive some instructions by the Cunard steamship. This same dilatory system had already been used steamship. This same dilatory system had already been used with other Freich Refugees, who, for the same purpose, had spplied to the Consul's Office. However, the time was passing away, the Persia had brought dispatches to the Consul-General; but the undersigned had no decisive answer. Finally, one of the undersigned, Guerard, having insisted with Mr. de Montholon, that gentleman confessed that he had orly orders to grant passports to those among the exiles who were desirous to return to France, but that no funds had been placed in his hands to defray the expenses of their voyage; and that if he (Guerard) w write and sign a petition, either to the Emperor or to the Minister of Finance, perhaps as a special favor he might obtain what he wanted, namely, a gratuitous passage. That if the political exiles or fagitives would now crowd all together and return en masse, this might produce a bad effect in France, and the Secretary of the Treasury might compain for the enormous sum required for such voyages; and finally, that he (the Consul) would recommend he said undersigned Guérard to the French Benevo-lent Society, which, perhaps, might be induced to se-cure his passage to France. Mr. Guérard then replied to Mr. Montholan that both his companions and him-self were under the impression that a Government, proclaiming a general amnesty without restrictions ought to accomplish the most essential condition, tha is to accomplish the most essential condition, that is to say, to cause a free passage to all those who have nothing but their daily labor to support themselves and families, and, therefore, are in the utmost impossibility to pay for their return to their dear native country; and, moreover, that he considered his recover. to pay for their return to their dear native country; and, moreover, that he considered his return to France as a restitution, and not as a charity; that he never had addressed any petition for mercy to Louis Nappleon to come out of prison, and therefore he did not deem it proper to supplicate for his passage home; and finally that the Minister of Finance had not objected to pay the mary millions spent for the wholesale transportation of the Republicans into exile, without any form of trial, at Lambessa, Cayenne, &c.; that he did not wish to ask any favor of the French Benevolent Society, as he thought it was the duty of the French Government to give a free passage to the exiles, who Government to give a free passage to the exiles, who were willing to be redstablished in their civil and polit ical rights in France. There the conversation ended In view of these circumstances, the undersigne would like to know waether the decree of amnesty is

would like to know whether the decree of amnesty is a reality, or a mackery, whether it is a truth, or only a humbug. Whatever it may be, the undersigned have deemed it proper, for the edification of your numerous readers at large, and for the direction of the French exiles in particular, to beg of you, Sir, to pub-lish this rimple statement of facts, with which the undersigned do not wish to hurt the feelings or opin-ions of any person.

Other American journals will greatly oblige the undersigned by giving room in their columns to the undersigned by giving room in their columns to the

Transported in 1845, and fugitive from Caye.

One of the fugitives from Caye. WALKING ON THE WATER .- Mr. Hickok, the

Canadian Water Walker," was to have walked rom Hoboken to New-York on the North River, yesterday. He came to the place; but his boots did not fit exactly-the new pair which he had caused to be made here being rather too narrow, and too short. He stood up in them on the water, however, steadying himself by taking hold of the side of a bost. A gathered about the vicinity to witness the exhibition, and were greatly disappointed at the failure. The boots are made of tin, about three feet long by one wide, and rearly one deep. They are shaped into water tight tubes, the forward part pointed. The tubes are oval shaped, the broadside moving against the water; the wearer's feet being inserted in a tin top boot on the upper side. The tubes are provide underneath with fine or valves, which, when the wearer moves forward, lie flat, but are forced open by and check any retrograde motion The movement in water walking is a sort of glide, or something like the movement in snow-shoes, or skating. Mr Hickok will soon give a successful exhibition. At Toronto he had done so several times, as we learn from the newspapers of that city. Mr. Hickok does not claim that his invention is of any practical utility but he thinks it not impossible that water-walking may yet become as common, as pleasant, and as easy an accomplishment as skating.

JOHN COCHRANE ON DECENCY .- The Hon. John Cochrane devoted the day yesterday, in the Uni ted States District Court, to an attempt to prove that the immodest stereoscopes representing ladies putting on their stockings, &c., which have so long been exhibited in Broadway windows, are not obscane or in decent. He draws a distinction between what is not indecept and what is decent. He thinks that between what is decent and what is indecent there is a consid erable range of limbs, in which these limbs come At any rate, he thinks that Collecter Schell, who gets one-sixth of the value of the goods confiscated, has his judgment biased as to what is decent. Although not exactly in this respect, still in another the Custom House is at fault in the matter. The Custom-House officers have told dealers what they considered proper pictures, and only such as came within their definition of propriety have been imported. Lately, however, they have raised the standard of decency, without giving notice to the importers, who now find cases containing \$1,000 worth of pictures seized because they contain \$10 worth which the Custom-House officers say are indecent.

CHICAGO SPRING WHEAT .- It is averred that Chicago Spring wheat is constantly improving in quality, either from better varieties being planted or more pains taken in growing and preparing it for market. The proportion of Spring to Winter wheat has very largely increased, and it is expected that the differerce in price between the two sorts this year will be less than ever before.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Martin Mulvey was arrested last night by Officer Golden of the Sixth Precinct, for passing counterfeit one dollar bills on the Merchants Bank of this city. Bills of the same description were put in circulation in the Tweaty second Ward.

FIRE —A fire brokesout in a grocery store on Pearl near William street, last night. Damage trifling. The steam fire-engine John S. Storm, while on her way to the fire broke down in Chambers street. The damage was soon repaired.

MIDNIGHT PROCESSION OF THE SONS OF MALTA

FESTIVAL OF THE SEVEN CARDINALS.

Malta turned out last night for a grand mocalight

procession. The aristocratic Pro Patria Lodge issued

the announcement that the cavalcade would form at

their room, No. 814 Broadway, and that "domineed

would be furnished at the Lodge room; other

According to previous announcements, the Sons of

"Lodges invited to participate." At 9 o'clock our reporter left the office to proceed to the des from whence was to issue the gallant Sons, and many were the difficulties he encountered on his way. Broadway was througed with people of every age and size, crushing and crowding each other furiously in their anxiety to secure a front seat on the curb-stone or a lamp-post against which to rest their backs. Hotel balconies and front lobbies were filled with gorgeom dressed ladies, and more than the usual allowance tooth-picking free lunch eaters. At the street corn were ancient and venerable dames and their youthful and voluptuous daughters, nudging and squeezing for elbow room, and a place whereon to rest the soles of of heir feet. From Canal street to Union Square the crowd grew greater as you ascended. In the immediate vicinity of Pro Patria's room many thoueands of open mouthed and wondering spectators were sesembled, eagerly stretching their tortured necks to gain the first glimpse of the promised spectacle. Here, too, were many private carriages drawn up against the curbstone, the inmates of which wore doubtless flattering themselves on their advantageous positions Long and eagerly watched the crowd, and still the procession appeared not. A few of the masked individuals appeared upon the balcony, and various were the remarks made upon their muzzled coustesarces. Cries of impatience presently begin to arise from the expectant throng, and curious individnale begin to ask "where now are the Hebrew children ?" and other wondering youths inquire why don't you "come out of the wilderness." Soon a rush in the crowd denoes the coming down from above of the Spectacular Sons. Two by two, tramping heavily down the stairs, comes the expected procession. First a long string of men with white or black gowns about their persons, their heads covered with a sort of night cap corresponding with their gowns, a black and white one linked arm and arm, and this long string on reaching the street, turned their heads up Broadway, thus for a long time disappointing the downtown crowds. Arriving at Union Square, the accompanying policemen make a furious dash at the crowd of spectators, and gallantly turning the switch, point the procession down town. And here the procession gets itself into shape, the last coming first, and the first last, and now becomes a proper subject for description. Our reporter mounted upon the top of a stage, obtains a good view, and notes as follows: The procession was headed by sixteen small drummers, beat their sheepskins to a never-varying soleun dead march, the drummers being preceded by a small equad of brass-buttoned policeman, who in turn are preceded by a large number of ragged urchins, each with a big tick over his shoulder, and these were preceded again by other small urchies without any sticks. Of course, there could not be called legitimate Sons of Malta, but were the offscourings of humanity that will be found at all processions. Behind the drummers followed Malta's proper Sons, the first dozen or so being dressed in stagy arm or, helmets on and vizors down, with drawn swords and dangerously-elastic steps One of these fantastic individuals of immense size, "all dressed up in blue, so," was particularly profuse in his sword gesticulations, every movement of which seemed to say, in the expressive language of the fromtier Indian, "Ugh! big Injun, me!" Following these high digritaries was a small detachment of the black and white amalgamatedly dressed Sons, who preceded four others dressed in red frocks, bearing upon their shoulders a gigantic book. Another squad of the black and whites, then came a coffinshaped arrangement, covered with a black pall, orasmented with a brilliant tin Maltese cross. More black and white fellows, interspersed occasionally with an armored and vizored chap with a majestic walk, or a comically masked individual who afforded much amusement to the assembled spectators. One person with a buge nose, dressed violently in black, is vociferously sailed as the gentle Romeo, and receives innumerable lively punches in the small ribs from the outsiders. Another sprinkling of black and white, generously dealt out in respectable doses of half and half, and he procession had passed. But the crowd ask Where are the Seven Cardinals?" The question is as vain as "Who struck Billy Patterson?" And our eporter returned to the office, asking the people he met if they could give him any definite information regarding the Seven Cardinals, but not a bit of information could be obtain. When we add to our report toat the various flags and emblems of the Order were promise uously seattered through the procession and that several hundred of these queerly-dresse persons formed the line, and that they presented as appearance similar to the processions of monks seen upon our theatrical stages, our readers will know ful as much of the affair as our reporter or any one else who is not a member of the Sons of Malta can know. But our reporter insists upon asking once more: Where are the Seven Cardinals? THE EVERETT HOUSE COMMITTEE,-This Com mittee held a meeting on Monday morning at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., for the purpose of

forming a new political organization. The objects which they allege as the basis of the movement are toe election of honest men to office, and the securing f a proper and equitable taxation. Mr. Watte Sherman presided over the meeting, the members of which were mostly Democrats, or at least have been, but, having become disgusted with the corruption of flice holders and office-seekers, they now desire to have a general cleaning out of the political stables. Unless they can succeed in securing the nominations f responsible and upright men to office, they will decline acting further with their party, and refuse to supply the sinews of war. A second meeting was held ast night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the purpose f completing and perfecting the organization, and to take measures for securing a mass meeting of honest Democrats. The Herald in noticing the movement, characterizes it as being entirely " Anti-Seward," and ives as its object the "defeat of the Seward dis-"union ticket at the Nevember election." We have been assured by the Chairman of the Committee that Mr. Seward's name has never been mentioned at any meeting, nor has the new organization taken any notice whatever of Mr. Seward's political movements. Their object is simply to get rid of the Tammany Hall politicians, shoulder-hitters, and office-leeches, and put respectable men in their

The IXth Assembly District Mozart Hall Convention met last night and nominated James Patrick. Dunn. John J. Reilly was nominated in the VIIIth District, and William Gage in the XIIth. In the IVth, Vth, and VIIth Districts, the Conventions adcurned to another night without making a choice.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION .- An journed meeting of the Twentieth Ward Republican Association was held at Lamartine Hall, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, last evening, the President, Wm. R. Stewart, in the chair. A nume ber of new members were received, and it was resolved to hold the regular meetings of the Association. in Lamartine Hall. No other basiness of importanc was transacted.

INJURED BY A FALL.—Tovenzo Diele, was neverely rejured last night by falling from a stage in Broadway. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

COURT OF APPEALS, Oct. 11.—Nos. 76, 11'1, 114, strock off. recs 48, 57, 68, 61, 63, 64, called and ples of. The Calcuder was called through, and no cause belog in or adjuses for argument the Court of journed until to-morrow trurning at 94 o'clock. Calender for Oct. 12-Nos. 59, 62, 65, 64, 26, 52, 50, 67, 58, 72, 74, 60, 8, 13, 16, 22